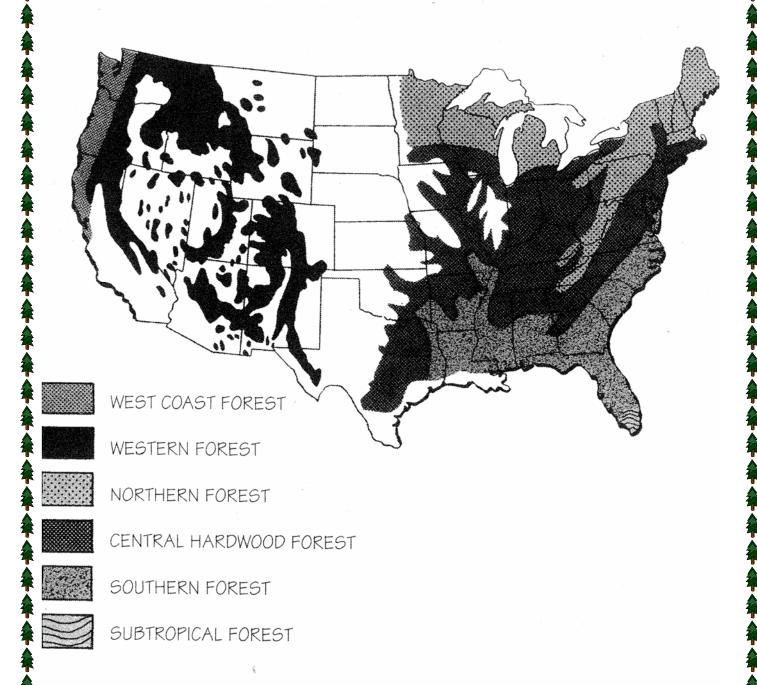


# **Forester Badge**

#### **Badge Requirement #1**

Color in the different forest regions of the United States on the map and the corresponding key. Make sure the colors on the map match the colors on the key.



West Coast Forest: Mild climate, with lots of rain. Trees: douglas fir, ponderosa pine, redwood, giant sequoia Wood Uses – lumber, plywood, and paper **Western Forest:** Chiefly found on mountain slopes. Has cold winters, short summers, and very dry summers in the southern part of this region. Trees: ponderosa pine, blue spruce, western larch, quaking aspen, pinyon pine (in southwest of region) Wood Uses – lumber, fences, railroad ties, and millwork **Northern Forest:** Characterized by low temperatures, and a short growing season Trees: eastern white pine, northern white cedar, white and black Spruces, paper birch, sugar maple, northern red oak Wood Uses - cabinet building, interior lumber, and woodenware **Southern Forest:** Characterized by drier soils, but a moderate amount of rainfall Trees: shortleaf and longleaf pines, magnolia, red and white oak, pecan, poplar, overcup oak, holly, bald cypress, and gum trees Wood Uses – lumber, furniture, fuel wood, nuts. **Suptropical Forest:** Characterized by a warm and humid (damp) climate Trees: West Indies mahogany, mangroves, palms Wood uses – furniture, as shade trees Central Hardwood Forest: Climate varies from north to south. Region has rich soils and usually good rainfall. Trees: shagbark hickory, black walnut, northern red oak, sugar maple, northern white cedar, eastern cottonwood Uses – tool handles, nuts, furniture, lumber, wall paneling, railroad ties, pulpwood Which forest region do we live in? List the 6 regions, giving one example of a tree that lives in that area and its wood use. Forest Region Tree Example

Torest Region	Tree Example	Wood Osc

#### Badge Requirement #2

Forest Structure

**The canopy:** This is the "roof" of the forest, made up of the tops of the tallest trees. This layer

gets the most sunlight and often produces the most food for wildlife.

The understory: Shorter trees grow in this layer. They get less sunlight, but produce food and

habitat for animals, birds, and insects.

**The shrub layer:** Shrubs are woody plants, smaller then tress, that have more than one stem.

This produces food and habitat for mammals, birds, and insects.

**The herb layer:** These plants are small and have softer stems that are not woody. Sunlight is

variable at this layer and provides food and habitat for some of the smaller and

ground-dwelling animals.

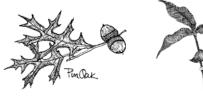
**The forest floor:** This bottom layer collects dead leaves and plants, fallen trees, animal

droppings, dead animals – and returns them to the soil through decomposition.

The plants of the forest absorb the nutrients released by this process.

Draw a picture to show the plant and tree layers of a forest in your area. Label the different layers.

### Badge Requirement #3 & #4



Identify six forest trees/ leaves and 6 forest plants common to the area where you live. Tell how both wildlife and humans use each tree or plant.

Tree/ Leaf Name	Tree/Leaf Description	Tree Uses
Plant Name	Plant Description	Plant Uses

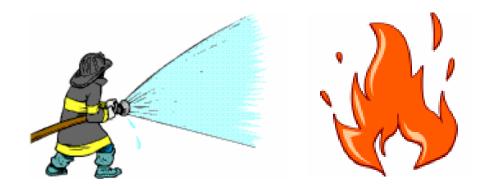
## **Badge Requirement #9**

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What is the	difference	between a	a wildfire	and a	prescribed	burn?

Describe the harm wildfires can cause.	

How can you help prevent wildfires?	How ca	ın you he	lp prevent	wildfires?
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Worksheets Created by: Laura Hartner, Wisconsin DNR, Horicon Marsh State Wildlife Area